Sarsaparilla

The Cas True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$3

The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age. KENNEDY'S

ORALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred cartificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or billious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedame. Sold by all Druggists.

GRANUM Many competing FOODS have come and gone and en missed by few or ne but popularity of this JF00D steadily increases!

STHMA DR. TAFFS ASTHMALENE VA. TYPE BROWN, N. CO. CHARLES BY THE

ENTS WANTED for a new paying business.

In Figure 1 to the year Sample and parties. OHAS. MARSHALL, Lampert, N. Y.

PERSONAL MENTION.

James H. Johnson, an officer of the a not missed signing the paylly every month for 25

> d, of Boston, says that the ston are the descendants that Boston baked beans I red pottage for which irthright.

Mr. Israel Cohen has t of the Jewish board of London. He recently felt resign, because, it is reportanter married a gentile. Remington was a clerk in

express office before he es-

t, and the first products of his ere purchased by the Century which "discovered" him, e is now more of a Harper man. lon, M. P., will soon wed Mary ew, grandniece of Father Mathew, of the temperance movein Ireland. Miss Mathew lives in Thomastown, county Kilkenny. She is the only daughter of Judge Theobald

George du Maurier's friends, now that London has finally caught the craze with four Trilby's on the stage, never speak to him of "Trilby." He has grown so weary of the book and the heroine that made him famous as a novelist that he never speaks of his creation, and objects to all reference to the same

THE LADIES.

Mrs. S. H. Watts, of New York, shot a moose in Maine the other day. This is the nearest to war that the new woman

Same English papers say that for a long time the pocket-money allowance of Princess Maud of Wales was only five dollars a month. Her mother when a young girl had the same amount.

Mrs. Lillie Pardee, who is a candidate for state senator in Utah, is 30 years old, a teacher of Latin and Greek and wife of a Salt Lake lawyer. She says she is sure of election

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling attends to all of her husband's correspondence and carefully guards him against would-be introders. He is said to be the most proschable literary man in the

Mrs J. Stapley Brown, who was for-menty Mollie Garfield, the only daugh-ter at the ex-president, lives in a quiet way in Washington, on Massachusetts nue, within a very short distance of house once occupied by her father, is the mother of three children, the ingest being a daughter about a

ABOUT THE MOUTH

Cleribants' busics are not teeth

atrolan Que

sa of a Commission to Determine the Status of Venezuela's

at Commission the United States Stand Firmly as Against Wil-ful Aggression.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The president sent to congress the Venezuelan corre-spondence accompanied by the follow-

TO THE CONGRESS: In my annual message addressed to the congress on the third instant. I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government, sug-gesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and in-quiring whether it would be so submitted. The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, but has since been received, and together with the dispatch to which it is a

and together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Honroc doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and atrange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States: that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and esin which we live at the present day," agd especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

and Venezuela.

Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquii maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and can not become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the ustly a cause for jealous anxiety among the overnments of the old world, and a subject or our absolute non-interference, none the less an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vitat concern to our people and their government. Assuming therefore, that we may properly lasist open this dectrine without regard to the condition here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the

present controversy. If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will, and in derogation of its rights, it is diffcult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our prace and safety." and it can make no difference whether the European syntem is extended by an advance of frontier or Is Astounded at the Tone of President Monroe of Monroe of President Monroe of Mo

It is also sug rested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doc-trine to the pealing dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of na-tions, and that "no statesman, however emient, and no nation, however powerful, are ompetent to insert into the code of internadonal law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since en accepted b the government of any other

Practically the principle for which we con-tend has prior if not exclusive relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so m my words in the code of international law, but since in international counsels every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it. if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is in the code of international list as its plate in the code of international list as ecreainly and as securely as if it were specifically meationed, and when the United States is a suitor pefore the high tribunal that administers in-cernational law the question to be determined s whether or not we presen claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right-

The doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall be protected and its just claims enforced. Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the Eritish reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions,

"In declaring that the United States would

"In declaring that the United States would realst any such enterprise if it was contemplisted. President Monice adopted a policy which, received the entire sympathy of the English gov rument of that date."

He further declares: "The language of President Monroe in directed to the attainment of objects which Englishmen would agree to as mintary, while it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any authority in the code of international law."

Again he says: "They (hev majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh sequisition on the part of any European state would be a highly interpedient change."

In the belief that the doctrine for which we

In the belief that the doctrine for which we ntend was clear and definite, that it was was fully applicable to our present conditions was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the findi merits of the objects, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a chaim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continous without right, or whether she merely sought possession of the territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government. out right, or whether she merely sought pos-session of the territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitr tion as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a year-atious boundary dispute between the two con-testings might be determined and our season standing and relation in respect to the con-versy might be made clear.

grounds which, under the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friend y feeling stoward both matious directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world, and touching ity relations to one comparatively weak and small should have produced up better results.

The course to be pursued by this government, in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of acrious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her rejusal to do an actualing remains but to becope the standard deal with it accordingly.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to realst by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Grest Britain of any lands or the azercise of reveromental jurisdiction over any territory

of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am felly alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly malize all the consequences that may follow.

I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strennous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation and invite walch equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent less of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELARD. Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1893.

Will Defend Venezuela by War, If Neces CHICAGO, Dec. 18 .- A Washington

special says: President Cleveland's message about Venezuela had a ring in it that satis-fied nearly everybody in congress. Even the president's severest critics, who belong to his party, declare that the message was all that could be de-

sired in the way of an aggressive foreign policy. Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, who made a special visit to investigate the subject, and who introduced the resolution in the last congress in-structing the secretary of state to bring the matter to the attention of the British foreign office, said that the message was firm and in accord with

his ideas. Mr. Livingston has been one of the president's severest critics. "I interpret the message to mean," said he, "that our duty is to promptly as-certain Venezuela's original rights in the matter and defend them against British aggression-by war, if neces-

"The president's recommendations will be sustained by congress, I think," said Bailey, of Texas, who seldom approves anything Mr. Cleveland does. 'I am ready support the recommunda-

Cleveland's Message, but Fears No Evil on the Go Sense and Ties of Kindred to Defeat the Wordy Vaporings of Jingoism-Repub-licans in a Hole.

London, Dec. 18.-The Daily News, commenting on President Cleveland's message to congress on the Venezuelan question, to-day says: "The president's communication is a

remarkable document, though its consequences are not likely to be serious.

Neither Mr. Olney nor the seems to realize that the Mannes trine can not be quoted as authoritative in negotiations w power. The Monroe doctrine is no purely of historical interest. The Venezuelan difficulty must be considered on its own merits. The president in his account of the doctrine surrenin his account of the doctrine surren-ders the whole case. What Monroe meant was that the United States would resent any European attempt to establish any monarchical sys-tems on the American continent. That was a serious considerain 1823; it is altogether tion begs the whole question and misrepresents it besides when he says that this country is seeking to extend the limits of British Guiana. This country is do-ing nothing of the kind. Venezuela elaims territory that is now Guianese and British. If to resist this claim

best breach of the Monroe doctrine that doctrine is an intolerable pretense.

"In the concluding portions of Mr. Cleveland's message England is threatened with war unless she permits Mr. Cleveland to arbitrate the boundaries of Venezuela. Happily there is some sense of humor in the American people. The message puts the republicans in a hole. If they agree to the appointment of a commission they will give Mr. Cleveland such credit as belongs to it, and will enable him, or the democratic candidate, to pose as an accomplished twister of the lion's tail. If, on the other hand, they refuse to agree to the commission, they will give the democrate a chance of accusing them of being servile friends of the British; but the great body of the American people will not be led by any such motive or considerations.

The Chroniele says;
"The message will be read in this country with blank astonishment. An American commission to determine what territory a British colony can call its own and failing our compliance. with its findings, war with Great Brit-ain. It adds: "We cannot abandon

ain." It adds: "We cannot abandon our affilers any more than President Cleveland would his."

The paper concludes thus: "We can only express genuine regret at the tone of the flocument, which meets no argument, made by Lord, Salisbury, and which cannot obscure or defeat the affection which subjusts between the two countries, the ties of blood that must needs bind them in indissoluble union."

The Post says:

The Post says: "President Cleveland has outdone the republican party in his efforts to show distilse for this country, yet he has not committed himself to anything.
The message does not make the slightest attempt to grapple with Lord Salinbury's argument. The international law tribunal that President Cleveland asks the congress to set up can have no more binding effect in this country than would a decision by the supreme court at Washington."

THE CUARD'S STORY

Prom the State Journal, Lincole, Neh.
There is probably not a stronger man or more trustworthy guard employed at the Sebrasha State Penitentiary than J. T. Raiston. To a stranger he appears a very good example of the man who hoests that his sever was sick a day in his life.

For many years Mr. Raiston lived at Syrsouse, Nebraska, and the old residents there remember him as one of the strangest and bealthless of their number.

In '59, or therenbouts, when the "grip" first broke forth in this section of the country, it claimed him as one of its earliest victims. Like most men with a strong physique, he sneered at the disease and did not guard properly against it. For days he are the dest in only as a confirmed in-

About this time he moved with his family to Peru, Nebraska, where some of his children were attending the State Normal School. He hoped the change would do him good, but he was disappointed. He doctored with the local physicians, and even with his own son who was practicing medicine. All seemed to no avail, and miserable in mind and body the poor man told his family that he feared there was no hope for him.

A happy thought of his own led him to try strong stimulants. He was again able to work. But he soon found that his relief was but temporary, and when bad weather came on he was subject to severe attacks of the "grip" as before.

Two years ago Mr. Ralston was employed at the Nebraska State Penitentiary at Lin-

more boxes followed the first and the long sufferer was a well man.

Said be to a Journal reporter, to whom he had just given the above facts: "I feel now as though I could stack more hay than any man in Nebraska; and if I needed a position now I would hunt one on a harvest field. Why, only last Sunday night I took a severe cold which, a year ago, would have laid me up a week with the 'grip;' but now it causes me only temporary unneyance and I simply live it off."

me only temporary annoyance and I simply live it off."

Mr. Ralston has been long and favorably known in many parts of Nebraska both as a private citizen and as a leader in the original Farmers' Alliancomovement, and hosts of friends rejoice with him in his remarkable recovery for which he unhesitatingly gives the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to densed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and

- Dilzon - "Nice umbrella, that.

Beschai's Pills for constipation 10c and to. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 0,000,000 boxes.

would use it if it did not take too much time from business to wind it up.—Texas Sift-

THE look 'on any married woman's face should convince the girls that the men are not worth the exercion necessary to catch one.—Atchison Globe.

| NEW YORK, Dece | mber | 20. 1 | 895. |
|--|--------------|--------|----------|
| CATTLE-Native Steers 8 | | | 4 50 |
| Pinned and add a say | | 0 | 814 |
| FLOUR-Winter Wheat | 3 25 | 0 | 3 55 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 Red | **** | 60 | 33% |
| OATS-No. 3 | | 60 | 22% |
| PORK-New Mess | 9 75 | | 0 25 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | Will a | 1 |
| COTTON-Middling | **** | 0 | 8% |
| BEEVES-Fancy Steers | 4 00 | 0 | 4 75 |
| HOGS Fair to Select | 8 25 8 20 | 60 | 8 50 |
| SHEEP-Fair to Choice | 2 00 | 6 | 3 00 |
| FLOUR-Patenta | 2 30 | 6 | 3 40 |
| Fancy to Extra do | 2 70 | .00 | 3 20 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter CORN-No. 2 Mixed | 23 | · 6 | 6:4 |
| OATS-No. 2 | 7.5 | a. | 17 |
| RYE-No. 2 | 32 | 6 | 34 |
| TOBACCO-Lugs | 3 00 | | 8 00 |
| HAY-Clear Timothy | 4 50 | | 12 00 |
| BUTTER-Choice Dairy | 19 | 6 | 23 |
| EGGS-Fresh | | 6 | 18 |
| PORK-Standard Mess (New). | 8 90 | 6 | 9 00 |
| BACON-Clear Rib | **** | 9 | 536 |
| LARD-Prime Steam | 2100 | 0 | 5% |
| CATTLE—Shipping | 3 00 | m | 4 75 |
| HOGS-Fair to Choice | 3 40 | GA. | 3 00 |
| SHEEP-Fair to Choice | 2 25 | 6 | 3 50 |
| FLOUR-Winter Patents | 3 15 | 0 | 3 50 |
| Spring Patents | 3 10 | @ | 3 40 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 Spring No. 2 Red | C#12 | 88 | 5714 |
| CORN-No. 2 | | 6 | 25% |
| OATS-No. 2 | 17 | 0 | 1756 |
| PORK-Mess (new) | 7 87 | 40 | 8 00 |
| KANSAS CITY | The last way | | |
| CATTLE—Shipping Steers HOGS—All Grades | 3 10 | 8 | 3 42% |
| WHEAT-No. 2 Red | 3 10 | GA. | 69 |
| OATS-No. 2 | | ä | 15 |
| CORN-No. 2 | 221 | 40 | 22% |
| NEW ORLEAN | S | 1 | A PERSON |
| FLOUR-High Grade | 3 55 | 0 | 3 8) |
| OATS-Western | | 9 | 8116 |
| HAY-Choice | 1 | 66 | 24% |
| PORK-New Mess | | 6 | 8 75 |
| BACON-Sides | **** | 0 | 51/6 |
| COTTON-Middling | | 0 | 854 |

the "grip" as before.

Two years ago Mr. Ralston was employed at the Nebraska State Penttentiary at Lincoln, the state capital, and enjoyed comparative case while performing the duties of usher. Last fall, however, he was put out on the wall, and with the change of work came his old trouble in even more aggravated form. He was not only troubled with the usual miserable feelings of the "grip," but he found himself short of breath and generally weak, these things unfitting him for the duties of his position.

Once more, almost in despair, he sought a cure and purchased a box of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. He used them according to directions and felt better. Five more boxes followed the first and the long sufferer was a well man.

restore shattered nerves. Pink Pillsare sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of the price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

What did it cost you?" Dalzey-"Six dollars. What did yours cost?" Dilzon -"O. just a little effort."-Roxbury

THE MARKETS.

| | 100 |
|--|--------|
| NEW YORK, December 20, 1895. | 2 |
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 10.72 |
| COTTON-Middling @ 8% | 0.000 |
| FLOUR-Winter Wheat 8 25 @ 3 55 | 263 |
| WITE AM No 9 Dad | 5 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 Red @ 60% | 1-11-2 |
| DORN-NO. 2 (5 007) | 100 |
| DATS-No. 2 @ 22% | 100 |
| PORK-New Mess 9 75 @ 10 23 | TIE |
| ST. LOUIS. | 200 |
| COTTON-Middling @ 8% | |
| BEEVES-Fancy Steers 4 00 @ 4 75 | |
| Medium 8 25 @ 43 | |
| HOGS Fair to Select 8 20 60 8 50 | 1837 |
| | |
| SHEEP-Fair to Choice 2 00 @ 3 0) | 1511 |
| FLOUR—Patenta | } (19 |
| Fancy to Extra do 2 70 @ 3 20 | 1 171 |
| WHEAT-NO 2 Red Winter 2040 H.W | E 101 |
| CORN-No. 2 Mixed 60 . 24 | l w |
| OATS-No. 2 @ 17 | 1 10 |
| RYE-No. 2 32 @ 31 | 1))) |
| TOBACCO-Lugs 800 @ 800 | 1 11 |
| Leaf Burley 4 50 @ 12 00 | 1 111 |
| HAY-Clear Timothy 10 00 @ 11 50 | 1 1/1 |
| BUTTER-Choice Dairy 19 @ 23 | 1 111 |
| BUTTER-Choice Dairy 19 66 23 | 1 ((1 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 1 1) |
| PORK-Standard Mess (New). 8 90 @ 9 00 | ıĸ |
| DACON-Clear RID | |
| LARD-Prime Steam 6 5% | 1 10 |
| CHICAGO. | 1 111 |
| | 1 111 |
| CATTLE—Shipping 3 00 @ 4 75 HOGS—Fair to Choice 3 40 @ 3 00 | i W |
| SHEEP-Fair to Choice 2 25 6 3 50 | 1 114 |
| FLOUR-Winter Patents 3 15 @ 3 5) | : (4) |
| FLOUR-Winter Patents 3 15 @ 3 5) | i 10 |
| Spring Patents 3 10 @ 3 40 | 1 13 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 Spring @ 57% | 1 111 |
| No. 2 Red | 1 0 |
| CORN-No. 2 60 25% | ŧ DI |
| OATS-No. 2 17 @ 174 | 1 77 |
| PORK-Mess (new) 7 87160 8 00 | 1.80 |
| KANSAS CITY. | 1 771 |
| CATTLE-Shipping Steers.:. 8 00 @ 4 10 | 1 11 |
| HOGS-All Grades 3 10 6 3 424 | 1 11 |
| HOGS-All Grades 3 10 @ 3 42% | 110 |
| WHEAT-No 2 Red 6 60 | : 11 |
| OATS-No. 2 6 15 | : A |
| CORN-No. 2 | 1.23 |
| NEW ORLEANS | 1 16 |
| FLOUR-High Grade 3 55 @ 3 8) | 1 (4) |
| CORN-No 2 | 177 |
| CORN-No. 2 | 17/6 |
| CORN-No. 2 | 11 |
| HAY-Choice | 8 / |
| LUMB-THOW SLOSS | 160 |
| BACON-Sides @ 51/4 | |
| COTTON-Middling 68 81/4 | 1 1 |
| LOUISVILLE. | 18 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 Red (640) 678 | 1 12 |
| AN REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE P | 100 |

ledo, O.
WALDING, Enfrance: Marvis, Wholese
Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Gure is taken internall
acting directly upon the blood and muce
surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per be
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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SEEDT AFFLICARY—"Won't you give me a penny, sir!" Corpulant Gentleman—"A penny! Why do you ask me for a penny!" Seedy Applicant—"Because I, didn't think you'd give it to me unless I saked for it."

fa fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or his warchouse feeding the devouring element uninsured. Happily mest people who can, insure—everything but health. Nine tenths of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palpable jeopardy. Incident indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, insultion of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Firel Firet That Dreadful Cry

THERE is a difference between a cold and the grip, but you will not realize it until you receive the doctor's bill.—Treth.

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(Holiday Number.) Full of bright sketches—prose, poetry and illustrations—by bright writers and artists. Entirely original, new and entertaining. Mailed free to any address on receipt of six (6) cents in postage stamps. Write to GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Publisher, 415 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ili.

A MAN is like a rasor, because you can't ell hew sharp he can be until he is strapped. —Texas Siftings.

Business Chance—A Good Incom We pay you to sell fruit trees. Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.; Rockport, Ill.

It is no sure sign that the west is a pol-ished country because so many people scout the plains.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

PRESENTS of mind-having a mind to give

A COUGH SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. "Bronch's Brouchtal Troches" are a simple remedy and give immediate and sure relief. ITALIAN music is fine because it is gre

WHEN a tunnel is projected, it is general-



the DELONG Pat. Hook and Eye. No matter how you twist

and turn, it holds the eye in place.

at your state of the party of t

Get rid at once of the stinging, festering smart of

ST. JACOBS OF Don't Tobacco **Spit and Smoke**

Your Life

Best. Rest. Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: The best-and the rest. The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root, -the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the glehest fruit; that, too, is Aver's, Aver's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best—shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the less assemble of want to get the best sarssparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.





A. M. K. B.